5. Demarcation of an area of 497 acres 16 guntas in Shimoga District required for rehabilitation of displaced persons.

6. The decennial revision of potgi was done in respect of 578 (603) villages and the potgi was refixed in the case of 307 (395) villages and

7. Survey training to the selected candidates was imparted. Among the schemes that were under consideration were property survey in Bangalore City, second revision settlement in respect of several taluks of the State which were overdue, revision of Survey Manual embodying the latest rules and circulars, taking up of Inam Survey work on an intensive scale, revision of Quit-rent Registers and amalgamation of temporary record of rights establishment with the permanent Land Records permanent establishment.

265. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 5,20,067 (Rs. 4,02,950). Finance.

(iii) Land Revenue.

266. The several concessions granted under the Grow More Food Scheme continued to be in force during the year. An extent of 3,26,960 acres of land (wet 26,787 dry 3,00,173) was granted from the commencement of the scheme up to the end of the year, excluding the extent of 65,732 acres of land, the grant of which was cancelled for failure to bring the land under cultivation as per rules. A total extent of 14,908 (wet 1,689 dry 13,219) was granted during the year. So far, an extent of 2,24,868 acres (wet 17,544 dry 2,07,324) of land was brought under cultivation under this scheme up to the end of the year. Grow More Food Scheme.

267. Out of an extent of 6,56,341 acres of land available for cultivation at the beginning of the year, an extent of 38,346 acres with an assessment of Rs. 41,393 was taken up for cultivation during the year as against 31,184 acres with an assessment of Rs. 39,336 in the previous year. Assessed Waste Lands.

268. The total area relinquished during the year was 4,715 acres and 27 guntas with an assessment of Rs. 3,331 as against 2,049 acres assessed at Rs. 2,671 in the previous year. There was a net increase of 33,630 acres and 24 guntas with an assessment of Rs. 38,063 in the extent granted for cultivation during the year.

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Alienation.

269. A total extent of 596 acres and 37 guntas of land with an assessment of Rs. 411 was alienated during the year.

Darkhasts.

270. The number of darkhasts pending at the beginning of the year was 9,007 and the number received during the year was 25,240 bringing the total to be dealt with to 34,247. Of these, 23,894 darkhasts were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 10,353 at the close of the year. The percentage of disposal during the year was 69·7.

271. The total extent of land disposed of for cultivation and the amount realised thereon during the year was 74,251 acres and 37 guntas and Rs. 8,50,467 respectively. The assessment levied on this land amounted to Rs. 93,406.

Grant of lands to military men.

272. There were 349 applications pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 318 fresh applications were received during the year making a total of 667 to be dealt with. Three hundred and twenty-eight applications were finally disposed of leaving a balance of 339 at the end of the year. The extent of land granted to the military men during the year was 437 acres and 28 guntas.

Area under occupation and area cropped.

273. The total area under occupation during the year was 84,57,803 acres against 84,00,939 in the previous year, showing an increase of 56,864 acres. The net area cropped during the year was 68,54,835 acres against 66,64,241 acres in the preceding year showing an increase of 1,90,797 acres.

274. The percentage of fallow lands compared to the area under occupation for the State was 18·95 against 20·10 in the previous year. The percentage of lands allowed to lie fallow was the highest in the Shimoga District and lowest in the Bangalore District.

Grant of lands to depressed classes.

275. One thousand five hundred and fifty-six applications were pending at the beginning of the year, 3,463 applications were received during the year making a total of 5,019 applications to be dealt with. Three thousand, six hundred and eighteen applications were finally disposed of leaving a balance of 1,401 at the end of the year. An extent of 15,925 acres and 32 guntas of land was granted during the year as against 11,982 acres in the previous year.

Special Irrigation Works.

276. Out of the total extent of 10,432 acres fit for irrigation under the Marconahalli Reservoir, an extent of 1,764 acres has been excluded from wet cultivation as an anti-malaria measure as it falls within a radius of two furlongs from inhabited villages. An extent of 8,500 acres was actually under cultivation during the year.

277. The entire channel lengths of Visvesvaraya Canal Main, Maddur, Keragode, Cauvery Branches and the several distributory channels of Lokasara, Hebbakavadi, Nidaghatta, Thuraganur, Shimsha and Kowdley Sub-Branches continued to be in service during the year. T.-Narasipur is the only taluk in Mysore District which was served by the Visvesvaraya Canal. Twelve villages—10 in Bannur Hobli and 2 in Sosale Hobli came under irrigation.

Collection of Land Revenue.

278. The year's demand, including Land Revenue Miscellaneous was Rs. 1,49,30,325. A sum of Rs. 1,40,82,180 including a remission of Rs. 2,39,868 was collected. The percentage of collection to current demand during the year was 94·3.

Coercive Processes.

279. The total number of processes of all kinds served was 81,475 and a sum of Rs. 8,74,616 was realised.

Distress Relief.

280. There was no distress in any part of the State during the year. But owing to untimely and inadequate rainfall, the tanks in Kolar District did not receive their full supply of water and consequently wet crops below these tanks suffered throughout the District except in Goribidnur and Chintamani Taluks. A sum of Rs. 88,740 was sanctioned in respect of the areas that suffered. A sum of Rs. 12,448 being remission of half dry assessment was also sanctioned due to the failure of dry crops in Bangarpet Taluk, Kolar District. The question of granting remission of half wet assessment under tanks in Srinivaspur Taluk and dry assessment in Kolar Taluk was under consideration.

281. Remissions amounting to Rs. 1,26,570 were sanctioned during the year.

282. Sufficient fodder for cattle and drinking water for both men and cattle were available. Loans and advances were sanctioned during the year as usual. The scheme of giving subsidies for the sinking or deepening of irrigation wells continued to be in force in all the Districts during the year.

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Decrees in favour of Co-operative Societies.

283. Three thousand and twenty-seven decrees involving Rs. 4,11,315 were pending at the beginning of the year and 1,790 decrees for a sum of Rs. 3,33,549 were received during the year making a total of 4,817 decrees involving Rs. 7,44,864 for disposal. Of these, 1,531 decrees were executed during the year and a sum of Rs. 2,20,391 was recovered leaving a balance of 3,286 decrees involving a sum of Rs. 5,24,472.

284. The number of decrees pending execution was heaviest in Bangalore and Mysore Districts, *viz.*, 764 and 1,198 decrees involving Rs. 1,11,343 and Rs. 1,90,644 respectively. The special staff employed for the execution of Co-operative Societies decrees in Mysore City was continued during the year.

Area under select crops.

285. The total area cultivated with the six selected crops, *viz.*, paddy, ragi, horsegram, jowar (cholam), sugarcane and cotton in the several Districts of the State was as follows:—

		1950-51	1949-50
		Acres	Acres
Paddy	...	781,323	785,431
Ragi	...	1,863,463	1,935,277
Horsegram	...	823,537	823,815
Jowar (Cholam)	...	512,569	544,280
Sugarcane	...	45,380	45,435
Cotton	...	139,817	69,862

286. The decreases are not very marked under the select food crops. There is a distinct tendency for the area and out-turn under food crops going down or remaining static. There was a distinct trend towards if not a marked increase in the commercial and non-food crops year by year.

Loans and advances.

287. Loans under all classes amounting to Rs. 4,81,950 (Rs. 3,51,300) were disbursed. Two thousand four hundred and seventy-six applications for takavi loans amounting to Rs. 9,55,061 were dealt with during the year. One thousand and twenty-nine applications for a loan of Rs. 2,82,306 were also sanctioned. Six hundred and twenty-six applications for a sum of Rs. 2,88,275 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The percentage of collection to demand was 51·39 (52·17) per cent.

288. One thousand, three hundred and eighty-four applications for Land Improvement Loans amounting to

Rs. 13,32,405 were dealt with and 493 applications for a sum of Rs. 1,93,065 were sanctioned. The percentage of collection to demand was 46·88 as against 54·3 of the previous year.

Record of Rights

289. The scheme of the Land Record of Rights has been introduced to all the Government villages as well as to some of the inam villages which have been surveyed and settled. There was an opening balance of 105,507 mutation cases. One lakh ninety-six thousand two hundred and fifty-one fresh cases were received during the year making a total of 301,758 cases at the close of the year. Of these, 175,231 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 126,527 cases for disposal at the close of the year. There was a total demand of Rs. 24,34,412 and the amount collected was Rs. 3,14,482. The total collections from the inception of the scheme up till the end of June 1951 was Rs. 49,20,862.

Tanks.

290. There were in all 2,641 major and 21,286 minor tanks. The number of major and minor tanks in need of urgent repairs was 351 and 2,658 respectively.

Chowtayi Tanks.

291. The number of chowtayi tanks was 187 and the amount of remission sanctioned for these tanks was Rs. 3,512. There were 103 tank panchayets during the year.

Village Forests

292. There were 242 village forests which were under the management of the respective Village Panchayets.

293. Six lakhs forty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-four avenue trees were planted, the largest number of trees planted being 227,162 in the Mandya District.

Toll-gates.

294. There were 49 toll-gates in the State, of which 8 were interior and 41 frontier toll-gates. All the 8 interior toll-gates and 36 frontier toll-gates along with 12 check gates were run departmentally. The income from the departmental gates was Rs. 1,65,732.

General.

295. The seasonal conditions during the year were generally good. Though the rainfall during the year in the State was more than that of the previous year, it was untimely and inadequate in some parts. Most of the tanks in Kolar District and some in Bangalore District did not receive the normal supply of water. The yield of paddy crop except under channels and in the malnad parts was not quite satisfactory. The outturn of dry crops was fair. The economic condition of both the agricultural and

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commercial classes was satisfactory. Seasonal remissions were granted liberally in deserving cases. The concessions afforded by the Government in the way of liberal grant of lands for the growing of food crops, grant of subsidies and loans to sink, and construct irrigation wells, etc., continued to be in force during the year. These concessions were freely availed of.

(iv) Transfer of Land.

296. There were 12,153 (15,793) transfers of land by order of Courts, Civil and Revenue, involving an extent of 53,157 (59,890) acres. Transfer by private contracts and mortgages numbered 143,907 (117,187) involving 443,670 (349,749) acres.

(v) Labour and Wages.

Emigration and Immigration.

297. The rates of wages for both skilled and unskilled labour and cart hire continued to be high as in the preceding year due to the rise in the price of food grains and other essential articles. Labour was generally available and was provided by the several Industrial Concerns in the State, *viz.*; the Kolar Gold Fields, the Hindustan Air Craft Factory, the Government Industrial Concerns and the several private Factories in Bangalore, the Sugar Factory at Mandya, the Iron, Steel and Cement Works and Paper Mills at Bhadravati, the Match and Sandal Oil Factories at Shimoga and the fuel cutting and charcoal burning operations adopted in most of the Districts. Several Industries in Davangere, which are fast growing, have also provided labour. The Major Irrigation Works like Lakkavalli, Thunga and Nugu Projects, works of restoration of several major and minor tanks and other works undertaken by the Public Works Department in addition to the works taken up under the Rural Development Scheme also provided sufficient labour not only to the regular labour classes, but also to the agriculturists of poor means who went in search of labour.

298. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State during the year in search of food or employment. The movement of labourers from rural parts in search of labour in the industrial concerns in the urban areas, and during the agricultural season, particularly in cases of Coffee, Areca and Rubber Estates in Chikmagalur District, the usual influx of coolies from parts of South